



**Frank Bold**

Advokáti

# Qualifying as REC's or CEC's in the Czech Republic



Legal framework

# Baseline

So far no transposition of

- Directive (EU) on common rules for the internal market for electricity
  - Dealing with CECs
- Directive (EU) on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources
  - Dealing with RECs
- In the present, people can already form associations or cooperatives
  - to invest in electricity generation and battery storage,
  - to share electricity and
  - to sell surpluses.
- however, the current Czech legislation is not in line with European directives, as it does not guarantee them an opportunity to operate on the electricity market on an equal footing with other subjects

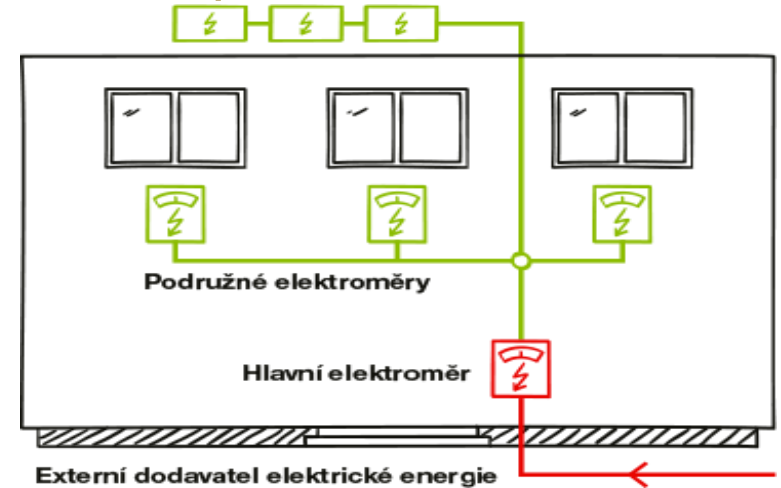
# Hardware solution in practice

## Individual (common) supply points

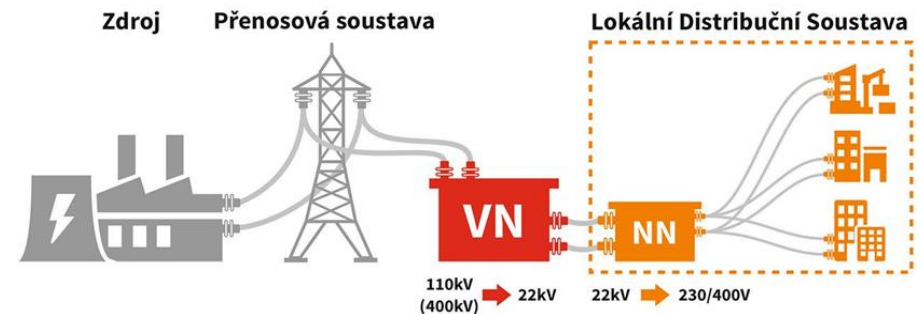
- the source is connected in one supply point
- more customers are supplied (one billing electricity meter and several secondary ones)

## Local distribution system

- several end customers connect to the superior regional distribution system via one connection point
- use mainly in commercial + residential areas, shopping centers or industrial areas
- a **license** for electricity distribution from the ERO is required



Zdroj obrázku: <http://www.cezbytovedomy.cz/sloucení-odběrných-míst-elektřiny/>



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	Civic Energy Community	Community for RES
Who can become a member	Anybody (people, small, medium and large enterprises, local authorities, including municipalities)	People, small and medium enterprises, local authorities incl. municipalities)
Effective control	by individuals, local authorities, including municipalities, or small businesses	by shareholders or members located in the vicinity of renewable energy projects owned and built by that legal entity
Membership conditions	Membership must be voluntary and open to all	
Membership availability	Availability for all consumers is not required	It must be accessible to all consumers, including low-income and vulnerable households
Participation of foreign entities	A Member State may (and may not) allow the participation of foreign entities	

# Basic Principles of the New Energy Act

*The proposal suggests to establish a uniform and general definition that would be common to both civil energy and renewable energy communities.*

The Energy Community may choose **any legal form of legal entity provided** that it meets the following conditions:

- the **primary purpose** of such a legal person must not be to make a profit but **to meet the environmental, economic or social needs of its members**
  - **openness of membership** in the legal entity
  - **voluntary membership** of the legal entity
- an **association** or **cooperative** thus appear to be the most appropriate legal forms for an energy community
- the proposal may change

# Examples

## 1) Prague

Funded organization **Pražské společenství obnovitelné energie**

## 2) Národní síť místních akčních skupin

finds „**Regionální energetické komunity, z.s.**“  
(*Regional energy communities*) as REC 's





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